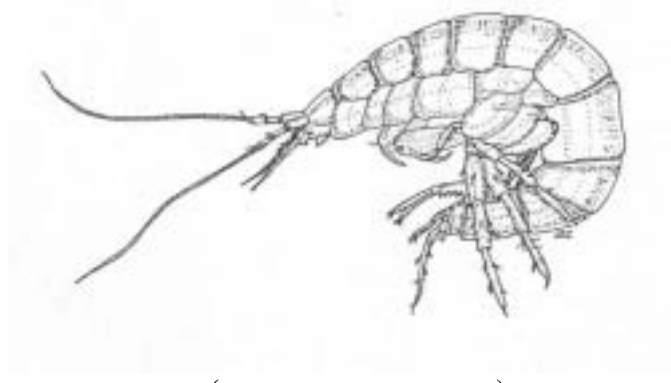


***Conservation Assessment
for
Pocahontas Cave Amphipod (*Stygobromus nanus*)***



(From Franz and Slifer, 1971)

USDA Forest Service, Eastern Region
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This Conservation Assessment was prepared to compile the published and unpublished information on Stygobromus nanus. It does not represent a management decision by the U.S. Forest Service. Though the best scientific information available was used and subject experts were consulted in preparation of this document, it is expected that new information will arise. In the spirit of continuous learning and adaptive management, if you have information that will assist in conserving the subject community and associated taxa, please contact the Eastern Region of the Forest Service Threatened and Endangered Species Program at 310 Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
NOMENCLATURE AN TAXONOMY	4
DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	4
LIFE HISTORY	4
HABITAT	5
DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE	5
RANGEWIDE STATUS	5
POPULATION BIOLOGY AND VIABILITY	5
POTENTIAL THREATS.....	5
SUMMARY OF LAND OWNERSHIP AND EXISTING HABITAT PROTECTION.....	6
SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES.....	7
RESEARCH AND MONITORING	7
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	7
REFERENCES.....	7

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pocahontas cave amphipod is designated as a Regional Forester Sensitive Species on the Monongahela National Forest in the Eastern Region of the Forest Service. The purpose of this document is to provide the background information necessary to prepare a Conservation Strategy, the latter which will include management actions to conserve the species.

The Pocahontas cave amphipod is an extremely rare and vulnerable crustacean known only from the three type specimens found in Piddling Pit Cave, Pocahontas Co., West Virginia.

NOMENCLATURE AND TAXONOMY

Classification:	Class Crustacea Order Amphipoda Family Crangonyctidae Ephemerus Group
Scientific Name:	<u>Stygobromus nanus</u> Holsinger
Common Name:	Pocahontas cave amphipod
Synonyms:	none

This species was described by Holsinger (1978). The written description was detailed and accompanied by one page of illustrations.

Stygobromus was previously placed in the Family Gammaridae (Holsinger, 1972), but Bousfield (1973; 1977) and Holsinger (1977) subdivided this large, heterogeneous family into a number of smaller families. The proper placement of the genus Stygobromus is in the Family Crangonyctidae (Holsinger, 1977).

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

This is an eyeless, unpigmented (white) amphipod crustacean of minute size, the only known male being 1.6 mm, the only two known females were 2.0 and 2.2 mm in length. Identification of this species requires laboratory dissection and examination of slide-mounted appendages under a compound microscope by a specialist in amphipod taxonomy.

LIFE HISTORY

All that is suggested of the life history of this species is that the two females from the type series had setose brood plates, but were not ovigerous. The collection was made on 30 September 1967.

HABITAT

This species is known only from one cave, where the amphipods were taken from two mud-bottom drip pools and associated seepage (Holsinger, 1978).

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE

Stygobromus nanus is known only from the type-locality, Piddling Pit Cave, Pocahontas Co., West Virginia. This cave is in the Monongahela National Forest in the upper Greenbrier River drainage. The type series consisted of a collection of 3 specimens. This is an incredibly rare species existing in a single location.

RANGEWIDE STATUS

G1 critically imperiled; The global rank of G1 typically includes species that are known globally from five or fewer localities. Stygobromus nanus is known from a single cave.

West Virginia State Rank: S1 critically imperiled; Similarly, the state rank of S1 typically includes species that are known globally from five or fewer localities. The one locality from which Stygobromus nanus is known is a West Virginia cave.

POPULATION BIOLOGY AND VIABILITY

Nothing is known of the population biology of this species.

POTENTIAL THREATS

Due to the presence of Stygobromus nanus in the restricted cave environment, it is susceptible to a wide variety of disturbances (Elliott, 1998). Caves are underground drainage conduits for surface runoff, bringing in significant quantities of nutrients for cave communities. Unfortunately, contaminants may be introduced with equal ease, with devastating effects on cave animals. Potential contaminants include (1) sewage or fecal contamination, including sewage plant effluent, septic field waste, campground outhouses, feedlots, grazing pastures or any other source of human or animal waste (Harvey and Skeleton, 1968; Quinlan and Rowe, 1977, 1978; Lewis, 1993; Panno, et al 1996, 1997, 1998); (2) pesticides or herbicides used for crops, livestock, trails, roads or other applications; fertilizers used for crops or lawns (Keith and Poulson, 1981; Panno, et al. 1998); (3) hazardous material introductions via accidental spills or deliberate dumping, including road salting (Quinlan and Rowe, 1977, 1978; Lewis, 1993, 1996).

Habitat alteration due to sedimentation is a pervasive threat potentially caused by logging, road or other construction, trail building, farming, or any other kind of development that disturbs groundcover. Sedimentation potentially changes cave habitat, blocks recharge sites, or alters flow volume and velocity. Keith (1988) reported that pesticides and other harmful compounds like PCB's can adhere to clay and silt particles and be transported via sedimentation.

Impoundments may detrimentally affect cave species. Flooding makes terrestrial habitats unusable and creates changes in stream flow that in turn causes siltation and drastic modification of gravel riffle and pool habitats. Stream back-flooding is also another potential source of introduction of contaminants to cave ecosystems (Duchon and Lisowski, 1980; Keith, 1988).

Smoke is another potential source of airborne particulate contamination and hazardous material introduction to the cave environment. Many caves have active air currents that serve to inhale surface air from one entrance and exhale it from another. Potential smoke sources include campfires built in cave entrances, prescribed burns or trash disposal. Concerning the latter, not only may hazardous chemicals be carried into the cave environment, but the residue serves as another source of groundwater contamination.

Numerous caves have been affected by quarry activities prior to acquisition. Roadcut construction for highways passing through national forest land is a similar blasting activity and has the potential to destroy or seriously modify cave ecosystems. Indirect effects of blasting include potential destabilization of passages, collapse and destruction of stream passages, changes in water table levels and sediment transport (Keith, 1988).

Oil, gas or water exploration and development might encounter cave passages and introduce drilling mud and fluids into cave passages and streams. Brine produced by wells is extremely toxic, containing high concentrations of dissolved heavy metals, halides or hydrogen sulfide. These substances can enter cave ecosystems through breach of drilling pits, corrosion of inactive well casings, or during injection to increase production of adjacent wells (Quinlan and Rowe, 1978).

Cave ecosystems are unfortunately not immune to the introduction of exotic species. Out-competition of native cavernicoles by exotic facultative cavernicoles is becoming more common, with species such as the exotic milliped Oxidus gracilis affecting both terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

With the presence of humans in caves comes an increased risk of vandalism or littering of the habitat, disruption of habitat and trampling of fauna, introduction of microbial flora non-native to the cave or introduction of hazardous materials (e.g., spent carbide, batteries). The construction of roads or trails near cave entrances encourages entry.

SUMMARY OF LAND OWNERSHIP AND EXISTING HABITAT PROTECTION

The only known locality for this species, Piddling Pit Cave, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, lies within the Monongahela National Forest.

SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

No species specific management activities are being conducted concerning Stygobromus nanus.

The existing (1985) Monongahela Land and Resource Management Plan does not provide management direction for caves although they are being considered in the Forest Plan revision currently underway. A Forest Plan Amendment in progress for Threatened and Endangered Species will include management for the caves on the forest.

RESEARCH AND MONITORING

No species specific research or monitoring activities are being conducted concerning Stygobromus nanus.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Retain on list of Regional Forester Sensitive Species.

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